1Z0-144^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 11g: Program with PL/SQL

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QUESTION 1

Which statements correctly describe the features of functions and procedures? (Choose two.)

A. A procedure can contain a RETURN statement without a value.

B. A function can return multiple values using a single RETURN clause.

C. A procedure can be executed as part of a SQL expression or as a PL/SQL statement.

D. A function can contain zero or more parameters that are transferred from the calling environment.

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 2

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the SALGRADE table.

```
SQL> desc salgrade
Name              Null?        Type

----------        ----------   --------
GRADE             NOT NULL     NUMBER
LOSAL                          NUMBER
HISAL                          NUMBER
```

Examine the following code:

```
SQL>VARIABLE min_sal NUMBER
SQL>VARIABLE max_sal NUMBER

SQL>CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION sal_ok(salary NUMBER, jobgrade NUMBER)
     RETURN BOOLEAN AS
   BEGIN
     SELECT losal, hisal INTO :min_sal, :max_sal FROM salgrade
     WHERE grade = jobgrade;
     RETURN (salary >= min_sal) AND (salary <= max_sal);
   END sal_ok;
/
```

What is the outcome?

A. It is created successfully.

B. It gives an error because the return clause condition is invalid.

C. It gives an error because the usage of the host variables is invalid.

D. It gives an error because the data type of the return clause is invalid.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

View Exhibit 1 and examine the structure of the product table.

```
Name                    Null?       Type
------------------      ----------  ---------
PROD_ID                 NOT NULL    NUMBER(4)
PROD_NAME               NOT NULL    VARCHAR2(10)
PROD_LIST_PRICE         NOT NULL    NUMBER(0,2)
PROD_VALID                          VARCHAR2(1)
```

View Exhibit 2 and examine the procedure you created. The procedure uses the prod id to determine whether the list price is within a given range.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE check_price (p_prod_id) NUMBER IS
     v_price product.prod_list_price%type;
BEGIN
     SELECT prod_list_price INTO v_price
     FROM product
     WHERE prod_id = p_prod_id;
     IF v_price NOT BETWEEN 20 AND 30 THEN
          RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(-20100,'Price not in range');
     END IF;
END;
/
```

You then create the following trigger on the product table.

CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER check_price__trg BEFORE INSERT OR UPDATE OF prod_id, prod_list_price ON product FOR EACH ROW WHEN (nev.prod_id NVX(old.prod_id,0) OR New.prod__list_price NVL(old.prod_list_price, 0)) BEGIN check_price (: new.prod_id) ; END /

Examine the following update command for an existing row in the product table.

SQL> UPDATE produce SET prod_list_price = 10 WHERE prod_id=115;

Why does it generate an error?

A. Because the procedure call in the trigger is not valid

B. Because the condition specified in the when clause is not valid

C. Because both the procedure and trigger access the same table

D. Because the WHEN clause cannot be used with a row-level trigger

E. Because the column list specified with UPDATE in the trigger is not valid

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 4

You want to create a trigger that fires whenever rows are deleted from the customer table and that displays the number of rows remaining in the table.

Which two statements are correct about the trigger to be created for the above requirement? (Choose two.)

A. It should be an after trigger.

B. It should be a before trigger.

C. It should be a row-level trigger.

D. It should be a statement-level trigger.

E. It can be a before or an after trigger.

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 5

In which of the following scenarios would you recommend using PL/SQL records?

A. when you want to retrieve an entire row from a table and perform calculations

B. when you know the number of elements in advance and the elements are usually accessed sequentially

C. when you want to create a separate lookup table with multiple entries for each row of the main table, and access it through join queries

D. when you want to create a relatively small lookup table, where the collection can be constructed in memory each time a subprogram is invoked

Correct Answer: A

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